THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 525. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860. By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.

PROBATE DEPARTMENT.

Estate of CHARLES CAWTHORNE, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on or before the eighth day of September, 1860, and all persons having in their possession any Effects, of whatever kind of the late Charles Cawthorne above mentioned, or who are indebted to the above Estate, are hereby required to make immediate delivery or payment to the undersigned.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 9th August, 1860. 25au

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business heretofore carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oe Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
30oe Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in KANAGAWA on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased *on the 30th ultimo.*

Mr. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from *1st July.*

DENT & Co
6oe Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE is a partner in our firm.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy, Masters of Merchant Ships and others visiting Chusan can at all times be supplied with Stores of superior quality—consisting of,—

Mess Beef and Pork.
Butter in Firkins and Jars.
Preserved and Potted Meats.
Berkely and Wiltshire Cheese.
Hams and Bacon.
Bass' and other Pale Ales.
London Stout.
Wines and Spirits.
Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits.
Pickles, Sauces.
Paint—Paint Oil.
Rope, Canvas, &c., &c.

Apply to

GEORGE M. HART.
18au Chusan, July 1860.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.
Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bonzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:
Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquereddware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,
One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,.....$ 5:00
N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.
12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.
20oe London, May, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wreck of the American Ship "*Isaac Bell*," as she now lies on the North Bank, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms of Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., on *Monday, the 20th inst.*, at Noon, for the benefit of the concerned; and all parties having recovered anything from the said wreck are hereby required immediately to render an account thereof to the Master of the said Ship, at Messrs. Russell & Co.'s, Office, that the same may be included in the sale.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 13th August, 1860.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...June 27		Singapore, ...Aug.	3
Bombay, ...July 16		Hongkong, ... ,,	13
Calcutta, ... ,, —		New York,......June	16
Galle, ... ,, 24			

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong..April 25 } Mail received *viâ*
,, Shanghai... ,, 17 } Marseilles, June 6.

BIRTH.

On the 10th August, Mrs. BECKWITH D. JOHNSON, of a Daugther.

DIED.

On the 15th August, at Mrs. Barras' *Sin Yuh-Shin*, aged 36. Captain BECKWITH D. JOHNSON, of the British Ship MCLEOD of Liverpool.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 17th Aug. 1860.		*Ending 17th Aug. 1859.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
11.—	90	79	87	79
12.—	90	77	89	82
13.—	89	79	91	80
14.—	85	77	87	79
15.—	84	77	88	80
16.—	88	78	90	83
17.—	89	79	91	80

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,..............No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa Aug., New,	Tls.	*Patna* New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
11, 520	—	615	—	....	—
13, 525	—	620	—	....	—
14, —	—	....—	—	....	—
15, —	—	....—	—	....	—
16, —	—	....—	—	....	—
17, 520 *a* 525	—	615	—	....	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 17, *Pioneer*, (H. M. sc.-st.-sloop), Reilly, from Ta-lien-hwan; *Hesper*, (H. M. sc.-st. store ship), Harris, from do.; *Snake*, (H. M. disp.-bt), Harvey, from Chusan; *Kestrel*, (H. N. gun-boat), Huxham, from do.; *Wynand*, (Br. sh.), ——, from London; *Kate Carnie*, (Br. sh.), ——, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Hellespont*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Hamilton, and Hope. From Ningpo, Mrs. Patridge and 2 children, Messrs. Robison, and Downie. Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Dulken, Twombly, Perrier, Maetre, Valette, F. de Brocklehurst, H. Reinhard, Green, and Wingfield.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

July 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Henderson, and W. Kirby.

July 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. Wheeley.

Aug. 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Elias, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Warden.

Aug. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, Messrs. F. Cholmley, and W. H. Harton.

For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, August 16th,—The *Hellespont* left Hongkong on 6th August, on the 8th put into Amoy for 2 days during a heavy gale, which, although not so severe as the Typhoon of last year, in which so many ships were lost, caused the Barometer to fall much lower. Steamer *Rajah*, brig *Laurick*, and several other vessels put in there on the same account.

THE next Inward mail from London 10th July, will be due in Hongkong on the 22d August and here on the 29th, by P. & O. Steamers. Last year it was received here per *Yang-tsze* on the 27th.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—A portion of the English Mail arrived on Thursday per *Yang-tsze*, and the remainder per *Cadiz* arrived yesterday afternoon, four days later than the time of arrival last year. The delay was occasioned by the detention of the *Ganges* at Galle awaiting the arrival of the *Candia*, which left Suez on the morning of the 7th ulto: on the morning of the 11th, whilst on her passage down the Red Sea, she fell in with the steamer *Simla*, from Calcutta, bound to Suez, with the homeward Mails, and her machinery disabled. The *Candia* remained by the *Simla* till the next day, every means being made to repair the injury, when finding it impracticable, she took the *Simla* in tow and returned to Aden, where they arrived at 10 A.M. on the 14th ulto. The Mails and Passengers would remain in Aden till the arrival of the *Madras*, from Bombay bound to Suez, and the *Norna*, from Mauritius. The *Candia* therefore did not reach Galle at her usual time, and thus the delay of the *Ganges* is easily accounted for.

By this opportunity we have dates from England to 27th June, New York 16th idem, from Bombay to 16th July, Galle the 24th, and Singapore to 3d Aug.

The whole of the Specie has been recovered from the wreck of the *Malabar*.

The following are the leading items of European News, which this time is not of a very stirring character.

LONDON, *June* 27, 1860.

Politics dull. Reform Bill withdrawn. Agitation against the House of Lords with respect to the paper duty, a failure. A noisy debate was expected in the Commons. The Report of the National Defence commission is published, and it recommends the fortification of Woolwich Dockyard, which will be done at once by a loan of 8½ millions.

A great and most successful review by the Queen, of 25,000 volunteers, has taken place in Hyde Park.

The *Great Eastern* had sailed for New York, and was spoken about half way. All well.

Arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada were completed, and he was to start on the 10th July.

A Notification has been issued legalizing trade with China during the war.

Weather very bad. Harvest greatly injured. Trade quiet.

There has been a great meeting at Baden between the Emperor and all the Kings and Princes of Germany. The Prince Jerome Bonaparte died on the 24th, aged 76.

An important circular on the Turkish question has been published in Russia, but nothing current in regard to China.

The relations between Austria and Prussia are rather unsatisfactory. The Prince Regent attended the conference of Baden. The King of Prussia still lingers.

Genl. Garibaldi was quite master of Sicily, and taking every step to secure his position. Large subscriptions were being made for him throughout England. The courts of England and France have refused to interfere, and there is no doubt the King of Naples must give in to him. Two American vessels, with troops for Garibaldi, were taken by the Neapolitan squadron by a *ruse* in hoisting the English flag, but are to the given up. He was expected to attack Naples.

The Japanese Embassy had left Washington for New York, and were shortly to leave there for Japan *viâ* Cape of Good Hope.

BULLION.—Per, *Ripon*, from Southampton, on 20th June, 1860,—

For Hongkong, £189,503 of which £98,562 was on Government account.

For Shanghai, £182,026.

Consols, 93⅞ for money.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent, in the market.

Bar Silver, 5*s.* 1¾ per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 5*s.* 2¼*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £16,498,501.

Tea—Common Congou, 1*s.* 2*d.* *a* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 25*s.* 8*d.* *a* 26*s.*; Taysaams, 18*s.* 6*d.* *a* 22*s.*; Thrown, 19*s.* *a* 24*s.*

Japan, 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 20*s.* 6*d.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at Deal, June 18th, *Biobio*; at London, *Melancthon.*

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, June 15th, *James Lemon* from London, *Connecticut*, from Liverpool, 19th, *Juanpore*, from London, 16th, *Theodore Dill*, from Cardiff, 21st, *Sea Park*, from London; *Sir Isaac Newton*, from Swansea; *Queen of England*, 21st; *Vision*, and *Dora*, 22d, from Liverpool,

CARGOES.—From London to Shanghai, per *James Lemon*, cleared June 15th; calicoes, plain, 380,485 yds.; printed and dyed, 236,080 yds.; cambrics and muslins, 5,000 yds.; B linen, £665; baizes, £48; long and short cloths, £4,575; woollen and worsted stuffs, £8,030; beer, £169; bottled beer, £645; gunpowder, £35.

Per *Juanpore*, cleared June 19th, calicoes, plain, 1,782,946 yds.; printed and dyed, 482.150 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 100 doz.; B. linen, £115; woollens and cottons £934; carpets and rugs, £230; flannels and blanketing, £133; woollen and worsted hosiery, £13; long and short cloths, £19,208; woollen and worsted, £4,250; beer, £72; bottled beer, £28; silk manufactures, £49.

Loading at London for Shanghai, *Kent* and *Japan*. Liverpool—*Spray of the Ocean, America*, and *Greyhound.*

The *Connecticut*, Spedden, from Liverpool for Woosung, put into Plymouth June 22; leaky.

WE were not a little startled on Tuesday morning last at finding that during the previous night a veritable Tae Ping Rebel proclamation had been posted up in various localities both of the foreign settlement and the native city. It was certainly a bold act, and proves that the Rebels have numerous daring and skilful partizans living in the midst of us. We publish in another part of our issue a translation of the Proclamation, on which our readers will form their own judgment. It will be found sufficiently assuming and impudent. It contains no mention of foreigners. The "Faithful King" quietly ignores our existence, perhaps as a piece of retaliation for the non-reception of the missives he addressed to the various foreign authorities.

The "Faithful King" will however find that we are not going to be ignored. Should he fulfil his threats, and march against Shanghai, he will meet with certain substantial proofs of our existence,—striking evidence of our prowess. John Bull at last is thoroughly aroused. The posting of the Proclamation was all that was needful to dispel his remaining doubts as to the proximity of danger. During the week, energetic measures have been adopted for putting the place in a thorough state of defence.

In addition to the outer line of fortifications stretching from the South gate to Soochow Creek, an inner line is being constructed of substantial barriers at the head of the streets that abut on the Chinese quarter, These it is intended shall be held by the Volunteers, who we are sure, will in case of need give a good account of themselves and their weapons. A Rebel is easier to hit than a pheasant or a snipe, and our band of Volunteers, now we believe 150 strong, will form no despicable addition to our means of security. The works are progressing famously, and in a few days more Shanghai will be in a position to stand a siege, with nothing to fear from such forces as the Rebels can bring against it.

Whilst giving our authorities all credit for the priseworthy vigour of their measures, there are still others we would like to see adopted. Our real danger is from *within.* Those who know the state of the settlement best, tell us that we have several thousands of disorderly vagabonds quartered amongst us, either accomplices of the Rebels, or fellows ready to take advantage of any opportunity to burn, plunder and destroy. Why should these be permitted to remain here a source of constant apprehension and alarm? It is all nonsense to say they cannot be detected, or distinguished from harmless natives of this province. Any Chinese official can point them out as readily as a London policeman can distinguish a pickpocket from a gentleman. The respectable shopkeeper on the Maloo could point them out by dozens, and would do so if they were made sure that these dangerous characters were really going to be weeded out, and that they themselves would be protected from their vengeance. What we want to see is a vigorous visitation of the Maloo, Smith's Market, and other delectable slums whereby the settlement is polluted and imperilled. Let all Chinese who cannot give an account of themselves, or whose good behaviour cannot be secured by a respectable housekeeper, be instantly banished from the place. Let it be ordered that all Chinese found in the streets after nine o'clock at night without a pass be taken up and confined. Such a measure would be no sort of offence to the respectable natives. They are early in their habits and would instantly fall in with a rule so evidently calculated to promote peace and security. Let our streets be vigorously watched at nights. It is *night work* we have most cause to fear. Let our sleepy-headed policemen be warned that these are not the times for napping on stone-heaps, or lounging about the doors of grog shops, or gossipping with filibustering vagabonds; but rather for hunting after Rebel bill-stickers and would be incendiaries.

WE present our readers with a free translation of the Rebel Proclamation which was found posted up in various places on Monday night. It was not without much difficulty that we succeeded in getting a very indifferent and incorrect copy; the trouble in getting the errors in it corrected was the cause of our delay in publishing the translation. We offer no apology for the way in which the almost untranslatable titles of the Chung-wang are rendered, for even educated Chinamen are at a loss to explain their meaning.

LE, of the verily Heaven-ordained Celestial Kingdom of Great Peace, commander of the Imperial body guard, Imperial Commander-in-chief, Loyal and Righteous, the Faithful King (Chung Wang,) once more most impressively and distinctly proclaims and ordains, that all may understand and not be confused, thereby calling down sorrow on themselves.

I, carrying out the Heavenly commands, have for no small number of years led as one man my mighty soldiers to the slaying and extermination of the destructive imps. It having occurred to me that within a hundred li of Nankin itself were many myriads of demons, my heavenly soldiers swept them away as by a flood. Everybody has either seen or heard of these things, so there is no use in my repeating them. After leaving Nankin we came through Chu jung Tan yang, Changchow, and Wuhsi, to Soochow; through a journey of many hundred li we never received a check. We have recovered every place (from the Manchoos) and all the imps have now hidden their carcases by the seashore. Now I ask you people what is the use of shaking and trembling; why don't you choose the right side? Everybody is aware of my forbearance.

It is my determination now to lead the whole of my mighty troops to the capture of Shanghai and the extermination of the imps, nor shall this my intention ever be absent from me early or late. During my march the people every where fled first to Soochow and afterwards to Shanghai; like birds fearing the bow, there is no resting place for them. Is it not so? It was on this account that I, looking up and acting according to the life-loving benevolence of God (shang-ti) and the world-rescuing heart of the True Holy King, did not wish to lead troops against Shanghai too quickly; but having pity on you, I issued a proclamation for your guidance. All good people should have deeply reflected (lit. wash head and wipe face), and with all speed have submitted themselves, thus walking on the right path. Shanghai is but a hundred li or so from Soochow in which place I have now been for two months: you should have made a book for presentation to me, containing a list of your houses and families; or standing on the roads, you should have respectfully offered a cup of wine as a token of your submission. Instead of so doing, you have seized and killed the messengers sent by me to execute my commands: your wickedness has really no limit, and is unpardonable.

The ancients previous to a fight exchanged courteous civilities, nor were the heralds ever killed. How is it that you Shanghai people alone withstand all reason, and still listen to impish mandarins who do you nothing but injury? Your offences have now reached the climax that compels me to set troops in motion for your extermination, and I have consequently ordered a T'ai-yüen-shih (Generalissimo) to precede me on the way to Shanghai.

Although I should properly spare you on no account whatever, yet apart from punishment, I have still a merciful intention towards you, and therefore once more emphatically advise and direct you at once on seeing this to reform. I have hitherto taken cities without number, and it would behove you to amend your faults, and so be in the way of having your lives spared. From the first outbreak of righteousness in Kwanghsi, until the present time, ten years have passed, during which time no enemy could withstand, and no attack could repress us. Should your little place only a span in size brave us and refuse to listen to us? Shanghai is an intelligent city enough, let the people take the good and the evil, and make their choice (of sides). I issue this Proclamation strongly to command and advise you; you know that an egg can't oppose a stone; make up your minds then speedily, and submit yourselves; and when the soldiers shall have come, not one fraction of anything shall be exacted from you. If you won't put confidence, in me but run away, every one of you, with the idea that you can withstand me, why do exactly as you please. I will establish my will firm as a mountain, and my commands shall be as flowing water. Immediately after I have informed you by this, my soldiers will arrive; they are not going to wait for you; don't say that I gave you no warning. Tremblingly obey, and don't slight this.

Heavenly Kingdom of universal peace.
10th year, 6th month.

GULF OF PECHELI.

THE PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.
OCCUPATION OF PEH TANG.
(From a Correspondent.)

PEH TANG HO, 10*th August*, 1860.

TA LIEN HWAN BAY.—The *Sparrowhawk* left this morning (26th July) taking the mail. At an early hour the whole fleet was in motion—Gun-boats and other Steamers towing out transports to an offing and returning for others under orders to proceed to the rendezvous named in the Admiral's Memorandum, dated 23rd instant. The *Cruizer*, *Actæon* and the Gun-boats (forties) left a day or two since to mark the position, the centre of which, on the Chart, is Lat. 38.50 North, and Long. 118.15 East, being about 20 miles from the mouth of the Peiho. We round the southwest point of the bay, and steer our course, towing a troop-ship, the remainder of the fleet in company or following, and Admiral Hope, in the *Chesapeake*, leading. On the morning of the 27th, numerous jets of smoke are visible above the horizon, rising to a moderate height with the light breeze, and then forming one dense cloud. They proceed from the French Fleet coming from Chefoo, passing the Miau tan Straits, bound to the general rendezvous, not a mast is seen until the evening, when as they approach the point of concentration, they gradually rise to view and take up their assigned position, forming, together with the British, a fleet of such proportions as is seldom seen collected together in any harbour of the world.

THE RENDEZVOUS.—The order of anchoring is in six divisions. The British alone numbering 50 pendants and 140 transports, *Cruizer, Encounter, Sphynx, Magicienne, Odin*, and *Sampson* at one end of each, and *Roebuck, Scout, Centaur, Fury, Imperatrix*, and *Arracan* at the other. The *Chesapeake* with Admiral Hope, *Granada* with Gen. Sir H. Grant, *Feroze* with Lord Elgin, and other vessels with Staff, &c. in a separate column.

The *Cruizer*, with French ensign at the fore and British at the mizen, is the pivot ship, the French forming their lines south of her. Vessels are still arriving, and the evening of the 28th closes. On the following morning the whole fleet are assembled. In the afternoon an order is issued for proceeding to-morrow, in divisions, to the anchorage, distant 16 miles N.N.W. and there the whole fleet is anchored on the 30th.

THE ANCHORAGE.—The American and Russian Ministers in their respective ships are lying above a mile off, showing their neutrality. The Taku Forts are visible from the steamer's bridge, rising like mounds or small islands, distant about 7 miles, and Peh Tang is seen about 6 miles to the north of them, about the same distance off. There being a heavy swell on the 31st, no movement is made, as the surf would interrupt the landing. On the 1st August heavy rain and squalls delayed the disembarcation until noon, when Gun-boats took in tow paddle-box and troop boats laden with infantry from the transports, and proceeded towards the Peh tang river, led by the *Coromandel* with Admiral Hope on board, and the French Admiral in his Gun-boat.

THE DISEMBARCATION.—They anchor and the troops begin to disembark—the French first; and wade through mud one to two feet deep, then through water, and reach an embankment or bund, dry, but much cut up with ruts. This appears to be the high road from Peh Tang to Taku, on it we see covered carts drawn by horses and mules, and square boxes or palankeens carried by men passing to and fro. The disembarcation continues until night, which is bright and beautiful, the moon full. There they bivouac at about three miles from the fort. A party of Tartar Cavalry approached, the pickets challenged them, they turned and scampered off, and a volley of musquetry was fired at them, with what results is not known. The Gun-boats remain at the entrance to the river, about 3 miles below the fort, and the morning is anxiously looked for. It dawns, and we learn that Mr. H. Parkes and a few others went to the gate of the fort and entered without any hindrance. They learnt from some Chinaman that there were no soldiers there, that the place had been abandoned three or four days, and had not at any time been strongly fortified. They pointed out places where some infernal machines were placed under ground, and said there were troops in the town.

This was reported to General Sir Hope Grant, who acquainted the French General, and an hour for entering the fort was appointed. The French, however, as usual anticipated our troops half an hour, and claim the merit of having discovered the mines. The whole of them then entered and occupied the fort and town. The Gun-boats proceeded past the fort without a shot being fired and anchored off the town of Peh Tang. There is also a suburb on the North side, and a fort pierced for 11 guns. Against this 3 guns were fired before it was taken, but not returned. And now we see the British and French ensigns flying on the Forts of Peh Tang. There were but 8 or 10 guns in the South Fort, and most of them made of wood, bound round with leather, and hooped with iron. The infernal machines are 13-inch shell, filled with gunpowder, placed in boxes lined with lead, and a gun lock attached, from the trigger of which a string is conveyed a short distance along the ground and made fast to a plank covered with a few inches of earth, and so placed that when trodden on the string is tightened, the trigger pulled, the powder ignited, and the explosion takes place—*provided all is perfect.* The fort is very clean, the walls in good condition, made of mud slightly mixed with straw—they incline inwards and would be easily escaladed. It commands the town on the north, and the entrance to the river. The troops now land on the street alongside the river, and speedily dislodge the inhabitants, who are seen in thousands moving out to junks which when full, sail up the river. Disembarkation now proceeds rapidly. Gun-boats making always one and sometimes two trips a day from the fleet. Jetties are soon made, derricks rigged, and the Blue-jackets with their accustomed energy are working night and day the whole of the bodily labour devolving on them, whilst the Admiral, at hailing distance from the shore, watches the process, and some Officers, Post Captains and others, superintend the execution of his orders. The whole arrangements appear to have been well planned by a clear head, and they are carried into execution with the energy for which the Navy is famed. The same scene and the same occupation continues up to this day, the 10th, on which the mail leaves for Shanghai.

There is an entrenched Camp of Tartars about 4 miles off, on the raised road leading to the Taku Forts. Flags are displayed, and a few troops are seen on the walls. It is supposed to contain 5,000 or 6,000 men. A party of Allies went out to reconnoitre on the 3d, and a slight skirmish took place at long range. Fourteen are reported wounded, one Frenchman dangerously, the remainder slightly, Major Greathead amongst the latter. The balls were nearly spent, being at a range of 1,600 yards from gingalls. Our party first drove the Tartars back and took two positions, and on retiring the Tartars fired volleys at them. On the day before yesterday, a mandarin—a peacock feather—came off from the Northern Village with a letter from the Vice-Roy of the Province for Lord Elgin. It is supposed to contain nothing likely to interfere with the programme. The order for the First Division to advance on Thursday was issued, and subsequently altered to Friday (to-day), but as heavy rain fell yesterday, it was postponed until to-morrow the 11th, and just now it is again deferred until the weather clears up, without any day being fixed on. A reconnaisance by 2 Companies of King's Dragoon Guards, 2 Companies of Sikhs and some others, was made on Wednesday morning. At a distance of about 4 miles out, they found a fine country covered with grass and quite practicable for Artillery and Cavalry. They approach so near to the Taku forts as to see the people on them, and distinguish the bridge of boats across the Peiho. The Chinese have not made strategic arrangements for meeting any wings that we may throw out from the main road on which the camp is placed. The plan of our attack, of course, is not made public, but it is not improbable that we may pass round their intrenched camp, and make the first attack on Taku, thus cutting off the retreat of the Chinese troops from the camp, and leaving them to be dealt with by that portion of our forces which does not advance with the First Division. It is believed that the gun-boats will then proceed to the mouth of the Peiho and make a simultaneous attack, and it is much to be desired that the Navy may have an opportunity given them of showing that in fair fight they are invincible.

The position of the Fleet is just as convenient to the Pei Ho as to the Peh Tang Ho.

This town of Peh Tang is estimated to have contained about 7,000 persons. It is situated close to the river side, which is muddy, the houses are principally built of mud with inner courtyards and rooms. Some are roofed with tiles, none ornamented as the Chinese roofs are in other places, they also have chimnies. They are huddled together, without order, and present more the appearance of a village on the Nile than any Chinese town I have ever seen. Some were well furnished, and contained many valuable things which have exchanged owners in the indiscriminate looting that has taken place. Each nation and each service accuses the other of having led the example and prosecuted it with the greatest activity. Women have been found hung, smothered in large boxes, and otherwise killed to prevent their falling into the hands of the ravisher. I suppose it is the scene that occurs in all the Chinese towns captured by Rebels or Imperialists, and I grieve that Christians should be no better than barbarian heathens in this respect.

Landing on the water-street you proceed down another, of which there are several running at right angles, and bearing to the left, you come on the Fort round which is a small moat. It is clean, and affords good quarters. The Quarter-Master General and some of the Guards' Staff, is there. Proceeding through the town to the opposite end, and leaving it, you come upon a hard road, with mud flats on either side, on the left or seaward it is soft, being covered at high tides, and a creek is left of about thirty feet wide. On the right hand the mud is harder, as the tide only drains in at high water and then reflows. On this mud, horse and artillery can pass, there being impressions left of wheels and horses feet; advancing about a mile we come to the out-post, alternately occupied by French and English, beyond this point no one on foot is allowed to pass. From there the Tartar encampment is easily distinguished. It is like all their forts, crenolated and pierced for a few guns only the embrazures being masked. Some flags flying

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and persons passing to give an appearance of activity, though it is not unlikely that they purpose abandoning, and leaving mines in it. They may also cut up the road and dig pits, &c., from it towards Taku. If the plan is carried out of passing round the camp, they will be thwarted. There are in every direction mounds pointed as a cone, which it was supposed contained stores of salt, but a *coffin* was observed by a foreigner at the base of one which had washed in. They therefore are, more probably, tumuli, as no other graves or burying places are seen.

We hope the weather will permit the advance to be made shortly as the place will otherwise become sickly, the stench from dead carcases washed on shore, or floating to and fro with the tide is most offensive, and many of the troops are not yet under cover. At present there is very little sickness.

The next mail appointed to leave on the 28th, will I believe take our dispatches from Tientsin. I have not time to say more.

C.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PEHTANG, *6th August*, 1860.

MY last letter written at Talienwan, was dated 25th July, and next day the whole fleet left that bay. On the following morning many of the English steamers, and one French vessel, the *Du Chayla*, anchored at the general rendezvous, distant about 20 miles from the mouth of the Peiho river.

At day break on the 28th, the French fleet were seen steaming in beautiful order and had nearly all taken up their positions by 10 A.M., and meanwhile a fresh breeze having sprung up, all the English transports hove in sight, and came bowling on before it under full sail, a glorious spectacle which those who had the good luck to witness it will not easily forget.

Having remained one day at this place the vessels moved in and anchored about 9 miles from shore, outside the bar, which extends before both the Pehtang and Peiho rivers. *Here we found* four Russian and two American steamers, Mr. Ward being on board one of the latter, and salutes were being fired and visits paid all the afternoon.

A heavy ground swell prevented any movement on the 31st ultimo, and towards evening some three or four waterspouts passed by us, then came a whirlwind bringing with it a cloud of dust, and then down came a deluge of rain beneath which the sea gradually subsided, and next morning, though the sky looked rather dirty, it was comparatively calm, and the landing was determined on.

Before describing the operations that ensued, I shall endeavour now to give you some idea of this place. The Pehtang river empties itself into the sea about 10 miles to the north of the Peiho, by a narrow channel bounded on either side by a vast waste of mud, which extends as far as the eye can reach. On the Southern bank, and hidden partially by a large fort some 400 yards in length, is the town of Pehtang, which for the filthiness of its unpaved streets and general dreariness of appearance, may challenge comparison, I should say, with any town in the world, Suez not even excepted. The Southern Fort consists of two cavaliers or bastions connected by a crenelated wall, all formed of mud and straw, and not badly constructed in front, but almost defenceless in the rear, on the North bank of the river there is another fort similar in every respect except that it has only one cavalier. A mud embankment commencing at the Southern extremity of the South fort runs completely round the town and it, as well as the fort, is surrounded by a wet ditch. A little above the fort this ditch is spanned by a wooden bridge, which is defended on the town side by a gate, and leads into a raised causeway that is conspicuous from a considerable distance, and forms in fact part of the high road to Tientsin.

For about four miles from the town this road is surrounded on either side by thick slimy mud, and then passes a small town called Chapang, whence a trackway strikes off in the direction of the Taku forts, and the ground becomes comparatively hard and dry. Some 2,000 yards farther on is an entrenched camp and strong body of Mongolian Cavalry, which we are to attack in a couple of days, and beyond which, but still following the high road, is the town of Sinho, distant I hear about 8 miles from Pehtang, and 4 from Taku forts, and to the northward of the latter.

Having now followed the Tien-tsin road far enough for the present, we will return to the town, and picking your steps as well as you can through the black slush and reeking offal of the streets, you will find yourself in about twenty minutes at the river side, where the Gun-boats are discharging their freights of fighting men and material, and you will see very likely a couple of thousand Canton coolies grining good humoredly and moving to and fro with loads of baggage, whilst a long line of Sikh Cavalry horses are passing onwards to be watered, all neighing with satisfaction at finding themselves again on *terra firma*.

On the north side of the river, just opposite Pehtang, is another village, which has been deserted since our arrival, and is now held by a company of the 31st regt. Beyond this again to the northward all is mud, intersected, as on the southern side, by a raised causeway. This causeway leads to Ying-cheng, a fortified position some 12 miles up the river, where there is a strong force, commanded by a Tartar General named Hsilingah, who is particularly unpopular with the people, on account of his cruelty and extortion. *But they seem to hate the Mongols even more* than the Manchus, we have been told that they (the Mongols) eat raw mutton, and that their bodies have a most offensive smell, and strange to say the not overflattering epithet *fan kwei*, or "foreign devil" is applied by the Tien-tsin people to the Mongolian in the north, as it has been by the Cantonese to Europeans in the south.

But to return to the operations. At 9 A.M. on the 1st Aug., the Gun-boats steamed in over the bar with troop-boats in tow, and anchored about 2 P.M., some 2,000 yards to the left of the southern fort. The tide commenced ebbing soon afterwards, and at 3½ P.M. the French jumped into the water and commenced wading towards the shore. Our men were kept back for about half-an-hour longer, till the tide had receded a little more, but the 2d Queen's soon made up the difference of time by forming in the water, and advancing in a more direct line, so that they and the French reached the dry mud at the same time, where they immediately grounded their arms and relieved their feelings by a good hearty British cheer.

Meanwhile a troop of Mongolian Cavalry appeared drawn up on the bridge and causeway to the left of the town, who watched our proceedings for some time, and then rode off in the direction of the Taku forts, doubtless to report our arrival to Sangkolinsin. Flags also were flying from the forts and numbers of men could be seen peeping out from behind the mantlets of the embrasures, so that we anticipated some resistance, and as it took all the evening to land the force which had been told off for the operations viz., the second brigade of the First Division commanded by Brigadier Sutton, and 2,500 Frenchmen, it was determined I believe that a joint attack should be made next morning by the Gun-boats in front, and the Allied regiments in the rear. By sunset the troops had passed through the mud and seized the causeway without any opposition, a halt was then made and we bivouacked for the night. Fortunately it was a glorious night with a bright moon, so that with the aid of a little brandy and water, some chow-chow and a cigar, we managed to get on capitally. Meanwhile, shortly after sunset, Sir Hope Grant had pushed on with a few men, and entered on the outskirts of the town, where a Chinaman was seized, who said that the forts were empty and undefended, whereupon Messrs. Parkes and Gibson of the Consular service, and Captain Williams of the Royals, with a couple of men, made him lead them through the town, and kicking open a gate at the rear of the south fort, they found that his statement was correct, that there were only a few old wooden guns in some of the embrasures, and that the flags and mantlets were all a sham. A number of infernal machines however had been very cunningly placed under-ground just inside the gate, and at the bottom of the ascents to each cavalier, and had any one of them exploded, it might have done considerable damage. Some shells of European manufacture, but without fuses were found in the fort, also a number of hand-grenades and a great quantity of arrow rockets. When the gun-boats moved in next morning they threw a couple of shells into the northern fort, but found it also deserted, and by sunrise our friends in the fleet outside the bar, could see the Allied Flags waving upon the battlements.

The town of Pehtang was occupied by the troops on the same day, it must have contained I should think about 20,000 inhabitants, and may be briefly described as a collection of baked mud houses, intersected in all directions by unpaved streets, which are filled always with either black mud or blinding dust, and swarm everywhere with dogs and pigs. The former animals were the most apathetic specimens of the canine race that I have ever met with, and seemed to regard the advent of foreigners with the utmost indifference, but not so the pigs, who were thrown into a state of frantic excitement by the new arrivals, and were to be met with at every corner running for their lives with most likely, some red-trowsered Frenchman or excited Canton coolie in full chase.

The 31st regiment and the 1st Royals landed on the evening of the 2nd, and on the morning of the 3rd, a reconnaisance was made along the causeway by 1,000 English and 1,000 French infantry. Having advanced about four miles, they went to within 1,500 yards of the entrenched position I have before mentioned, and were received with a fire of gingall balls, whilst clouds of Mongolian cavalry opened out to the right and left and tried to turn the French flank. The French had two small rifled guns with them, but they did not carry as far as the gingalls of the enemy which hit some men at 1,700 yards distance; this great range however is attained only by giving the weapon such an elevation as to counteract very much the hitting force of the ball. A very few shots were fired on our side, as it was not then the object to bring a general engagement and the troops returned about noon, we having three men and one officer wounded, all very slightly, and the French one officer and six men, one of whom I believe has since died. Doubtless this has given the Tartars great confidence; they will imagine that we were advancing upon the Taku forts and that they drove us back; in a very few days however they will be undeceived, as I heard a soldier of the Royal's remarking to his comrade just after our men had returned, "Arrah, be aisy men, and wait till Probyn's lancers gets among them."

9th August.

I had intended sending the above by the *Hesper*, which left for Shanghai on 7th instant, but missed her, however I dare say you will get the news nearly as soon by the regular mail which leaves this to-morrow.

There is not one of the native inhabitants probably in the town now, they all cleared out some days since, and it appears that several suicides were committed especially by the women. Looting, I regret to say, has been very general, and if there were fifty Provost-marshals continually on duty, I doubt very much if it will be prevented in cases where a hostile force is quartered in the houses of a captured town.

S. N.

SHANGHAI, *17th August*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The week which is now drawing fast to its close has been brimful of alarm and excitement to not a few. Fear has taken possession, not only of the timid native, but also of the usually fearless foreigner. On Saturday afternoon it was reported, that the rebels were within a few miles of Shanghai; that the attack on the city was to take place on the following day; and that foreigners and their property would be respected. This was brought down by some foreign merchant, who had just left Suchew. The news soon spread among the Chinese, and produced its natural result. Sunday passed by very quietly, and so did Monday, without any sign of their coming. Tuesday morning, however, discovered two rebel proclamations, one posted in the foreign settlement and the other at the east gate. These proclamations were accompanied with a report (true or not we cannot say) that letters had been sent by the Chung wang to each of the Consuls, demanding the evacuation of the city by the foreign *soldiers; and threatening, in case of refusal*, to put the foreign settlement in flames. The former set the Chinese in motion; so that till a late hour, they kept rushing out in one continued stream from the city and the settlement into the country. Something gave a new impulse to the members of the foreign community also. Formidable preparations were set on foot for the protection of the settlement. Wednesday passed off a little more quietly; but Thursday brought with it more than its fill of alarm. We were informed that myriads of rebels were already at Ming-hong on their way to Shanghai. About one o'clock, the Chinese came rushing and crying that the rebels had come, and that parts of the suburbs were on fire. In the evening we found, that the excitement had reached an extraordinary pitch of intensity in the foreign community. Mothers and children were in many cases sent on board the ships or some other place of safety, so that the gentlemen might have their shoulders, backs, and legs free, to fly at a moment's notice.

Now, what means all this alarm on our part? Why all these formidable preparations—the construction of batteries—the forming of a volunteer corps—the pitching of tents along the race course—and the erection of barricades in all the streets? We are told that the fear of being attacked by the rebels is the cause of all this. But why should *we* be afraid of the rebels? Have these men become *our* enemies? If so, we ask—how? That until quite recently they have been our friends, is a fact that cannot be disputed. The testimony of all those who have been among them—whether merchants or missionaries, and the invariable kindness and civility with which their deportment towards foreigners has been characterized, proves this. One of those who have been among them writes,—"The feeling which they entertain towards foreigners is apparently of the most friendly nature. They seem to be anxious for intercourse with foreigners, and desirous to promote the interests of trade. The opening up of the eighteen provinces to trade, they say, would be most pleasing to them. They say that foreigners will be *respected whenever they pass through their territory*." The Kan wang in his new work says,—"Foreign nations are to be treated on terms of perfect equality; and foreigners are never to be called by any opprobrious names. Missionaries will be at liberty to go everywhere to preach the gospel." Silk boats have been passing to and fro through their territory, laden with silk and treasure, without the least annoyance, or the slightest grounds for fear. We have been told that two foreign boats (just arrived at Shanghai,) bringing along with them ten silk boats, passed a large rebel fleet at Sungkiang, without witnessing the faintest manifestation of ill feeling on the part of the latter. In view of these facts, we repeat the question. What is there in these men that makes us afraid of them? Who, or what, has converted them into *our* foes? The act, we are convinced is indefensable on any right principle; and the parties concerned will stand convicted before the tribunal of common sense and justice.

Doubtless the occupation of the city by our soldiers, is at the bottom of all the *mischief*. We have heard that one of the Chiefs reasons thus:—"The city of Shanghai belongs to Hein Fung and not to the English and the French; and as such we have a right to take it, if we can. Why should you step in and say, you shall not have it? Why should you help the Imperialist against us? *We cherish the kindliest feeling towards you*, and have done all that we can to promote mutual harmony and good-will. Why is it that you look down with supercilious contempt, and haughty pride *upon us*? Neutrality is the only proper ground for you to take. But is not the occupation of the city of Shanghai by your soldiers, with the view of resisting any attempt on our part to take it, a direct and palpable violation of the principle of neutrality? In thus taking the part of our enemy, and fighting side by side with him, you plainly become our open foes. You have nothing to fear from us. Your persons and property will be scrupulously and sacredly respected. If you wish it, we will make it a law that none of our soldiers shall ever enter the foreign settlement; and if any, in violation of this law, should pass the defined boundary, you will be at liberty to imprison, bamboo, or even kill them."

Now, is not all this fair enough? We should like to know what our authorities have to say to it. What terrestrial or celestial reason can there be for our meddling in a matter, with which we have nothing whatever to do? Are we to decide for this people who is to be their rightful sovereign? Are we prepared to prop up a dynasty that is rotten to the very core; and is, confessedly, on the point of bursting by reason of its inherent corruption and advanced stage of putrefaction? Are we prepared to put down this vigorous insurrection within the boundaries of the eighteen provinces? If not, let us not be so mad as to offer a feeble though for the time an effectual resistance to a people, who may hereafter harass us in every direction, blast our flourishing trade, and burst upon us when we have neither French nor English soldiers to fall back upon.

Are we justifed in doing anything that tends to lengthen out a struggle, which is destined to go on till a dynastic change is brought about; but a struggle, which brings with at an incalculable amount of misery to the people as long as it continues? Other considerations, such as—the inconsistency of our aiding the Imperialist at Shanghai whilst we are engaged in a deadly war with them in the North—the degradation of the British flag as every Englishman cannot but feel when he sees it planted between two Imperialist rags on the city gates—and the prostitution of our brave men to the service of the Tautai, need not be mentioned or commented upon.

The conduct of Ward has been justly censured in the columns of your paper. But in what does our policy differ? The circumstances are somewhat dissimilar, but the principle is precisely the same. His theatre of action was Sung-kiang; ours is Shanghai. His work was to drive the Insurgents out of the city; ours is to keep them out. He was paid for his service; our men, we are informed, are paid likewise for their service. Ward, we believe, is an old servant of the Tautai, and as such, he only continues his service when acting in opposition to the Insurgents; we have no such plea for our conduct. But ought we not in consideration for the poor people to have taken possession of the city; and now to hold it through thick and thin against the rebels? Certainly not, unless it be our duty to take possession of and to hold every other city we can against them. If it is our duty to do what we are doing at Shanghai, then we would be justified in marching upon Sung-kiang, Tsing-p'ú, and Súcheu, and drive the rebels out of each. But we are convinced that the affair might be so arranged at Shanghai, that the people would suffer but very little, if at all, by their coming; certainly much less than they have, do, and will suffer, by this terrible state of alarm and uncertainty.

In view of these facts, is it surprising to find that the rebels are indignant at our conduct, and determined to come down to assert their rights? If we are determined to play the enemy with them, are they to be expected to act the friend towards us? Would *we* act differently in similar circumstances? Suppose Lord Elgin were to find the Russian flag flaunting on the Taku Forts and two thousand Russians in possession of them, determined to hold them against him and haughtily defying all his forces. Would he look upon it coolly as a matter of no moment, and as "all proper" in the circumstances? Would not his soul, and that of every Englishman be fired with unquenchable indignation? Would not the English government insist upon explanations and apologies? The Insurgents have as deep (perhaps far deeper) a conviction of *the justice of their cause* as we have of ours. They have certainly more to say for themselves than we have. Should the rebels come (which is very doubtful), beat and drive us out of the settlement (a thing we believe they cannot do), the whole blame and guilt would fall, not upon them, but upon those who have converted them into our enemies, by entering upon and persisting in a course of action, which both sound policy and common justice condemn as unworthy of a great Christian nation. We know not, nor care we to know, whether the occupation of the city by foreign soldiers may be ultimately traced to priest influence, as some affirm; but we do know to whom we are indebted for a weekfull of disquiet and alarm to most of the foreign residents; and whom we shall have to thank, should our homes be rifled and our persons violated. In the meantime, let us unite in hearty *thanks to the gentlemen of the foreign community* who have come out so bravely and promptly in the defence of the place. The energy, tact, and earnestness which have been evinced in the formation of the volunteer corps, and the erection of barricades in all the streets, add new lustre to this already famous settlement.—*To be continued.*

A CASE, R. Arnold *v.* J. W. Lewis for defamation of character, was tried on Monday last, before H. M.'s Consul and assessors, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with $500 damages—the facts elicited at the examination bring to light an instance of certain irregular practices in the importation of fire-arms, the sale of which has been carried on to a very great extent at this port for some time past, in defiance of laws and proclamations issued for the guidance of all who may claim the protection of the British and American flags, if not for those who may happen to live under any other, or no, consular jurisdiction.

It appears that,—

On the 23d July the Defendant in compliance with the Custom House Regulations sent in an application in writing to land certain Goods—it was as follows:—

To the Commissioner of Maritime Customs,

SIR,—Please grant permit to land the undermentioned per *Assyrian.*

B. in a diamond S. 21, 1 bale Rugs.
S. or S. in do. 55/56, 2 cases Britania Metal-ware.
do. do. 59/62, 4 cases Umbrellas, 100 dozen.
do. do. 64 1 case Stationery.
do. do. 65 1 ,, Hosiery, 50 doz-half-hose.
do. do. 68 1 ,, Stereoscopes.
do. do. 69 1 ,, Paper-weights.
S. in a diamond S. 1/5 {3 hds. 2 casks} Glassware.
S. do. F. 1/100, 100 cases Spirits.

I am, Sir, &c.

And as usual in such cases this application was accompanied with a Delivery Order, in which merely the Number and Description of package was mentioned without the contents.

The plaintiff, whose duty it was at the time this application was made, believing it to be correct, impressed this delivery order in the usual way, with the stamp used at the Custom House for that purpose, and then returned it to the defendant shortly afterwards; however the plaintiff had grounds for suspecting that the contents of ten of these cases had been misrepresented, and instead of containing legal imports, were full of munitions of war, and consequently contraband. He accordingly directed the captain of the *Assyrian* not to part with them without special authority to do so from the Custom House and wrote the defendant a letter, stating that there was some confusion with regard to a portion of the *Assyrian's* cargo, and it would be necessary to have the goods examined by a Custom House officer before they left the vessel.

Thus the matter remained till August 3rd, (Friday) when defendant's clerk went on board, and endeavoured to obtain the goods.

The following is the evidence of Mr. M. L. Smith, a tide waiter in the service of the Imperial Customs.

On Friday afternoon was on duty on board the *Assyriaan.* A person came on board, and asked for the delivery of the ten cases marked S &c. in a diamond, mentioned in the delivery order before alluded to, and he wished to land these cases. Witness stated that he should have to go to the Custom House with them, as they would have to be landed there. Had received orders to that effect from the Custom House. He asked him to let him have possession of them till Monday morning. Witness said that was impossible for him to do, as he had received positive orders from the Custom House to see that these cases were brought to the Custom House godown. Witness told him that he had already been offered 25 taels if he would allow them to be landed without any trouble, whereupon he said he would give 50 taels, or make it worth his while to let him have the goods. Witness repeated to him that it was impossible for him to do so, and further, that he would willingly do anything that was proper and legal, but could not accede to this improper request.

The Goods were subsequently landed and put in the Custom House godowns and the Defendant was notified to that effect, and requested to send some one round to be present at a special examination which had been decided upon.

They were examined, and the subjoined extract from a letter sent by the Commissioner of Customs to Defendant is certainly graphic and explains a good deal.

"SIR,—Certain cases marked S. in a diamond "and numbered 55, 56, 59, 64, 65, 68 and 69 "and for which a delivery order ex *Assyrian*, "was granted to you on your application des- "cribing their contents as Britannia ware, Um- "brellas, Hosiery, Stereoscopes and Paper "weights, have been found to contain
"*Carbines and double barrelled guns.*"

In our present embarrassing position with respect to the insurgents it is not at all improbable that the efficiency of the weapons that have been imported during the last year in this surreptitious manner, may be tried on us, and we may have to thank the Germans for furnishing our assailants with nice light handy little weapons which few will attempt to deny were made on purpose to suit the Chinese taste, and are better adapted to their physical energies than heavier arms.

There is no doubt that the Custom House Authorities receive information from home of the manifests and nature of the cargoes of vessels bound to this port; but the danger of discovery by this means is often avoided by the goods being shipped first to a free port and then reshipped to this place and landed.

It seems rather absurd that while a constant supply of arms and ammunition has been poured into the country, we are obliged to look about for material to equip our volunteers.

If any of the importers have a spare case or two of muskets or any ammunition that they have not yet got rid of, they cannot do better than place them at the disposal of our gallant volunteer corps.

YESTERDAY afternoon we received a reinforcement of troops from Chusan by the Gun-boat *Snake* and str. *Pluto*, consisting of 100 men of the 99th (Queen's) Regt. under Capt. Burton, Lieut. Ward and Dr. Carlaw. 100 men of the 19th Regt. of Punjaubees under Lieuts. Tucker and Chum, and 3 guns of the Madras Artillery under Capt. McIntyre.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

CHUSAN, *August* 13th.

The Hon. Mr. Bruce and Monsieur and Madame Bourboulon arrived here on the 8th in a French paddle-wheel steamer. The report of the capture of the Taku Forts, with the loss of 300 men killed and wounded, and the sinking of five gunboats, was immediately put into circulation. We look for some further confirmation. The Chinese reports in circulation here are contradictory. Talienwhan Bay is as far from Shanghai as the Peiho from Talienwhan, and it was generally understood that no attack would be made on the forts before the 4th of August. The *Thunder* is a swift steamer, but this message must *have been conveyed by lightning.* Captain Dabry returned some days ago to his official post to give the lie to Chinese reports, and show that he has not yet been made cold meat of by the pirates, fifteen of whom, recently captured by the French Navy, are awaiting trial. The cases would have been investigated yesterday (9th) by the Allied Commissioners but for the arrival of Mr. Bruce, and it is now probable that they will be postponed until the return of Mr. Hughes from Ningpo, where he has gone for a few days on account of his health. It is greatly to be regretted that the rules regarding leave granted to those invalided in the Consular employ are not modified. According to the present rules a gentleman may have served in China nine years, and have proved himself an invaluable public servant; he is then we will say compelled to return home, with a broken constitution, on six months' leave; if at the end of that period he is unable to return to China, he loses both his post and the pension, on which, at the expiration of another year, he would be entitled to retire.

The commissariat cattle here still die in the most mysterious way. The oxen deceased are skinned and taken up by the canal to the west gate, where the meat is sold to the country people for twelve cash per pound. The death of the oxen is attributed medically to the water, popularly to poison. Probably both *causes are correct.* The water here is little if any better than poison.

Your late article on piracy has caused a sensation. Mc Hanagan, of the Mc Hanagans, castle Romanceaway, first cousin of the Burkes and O'Tooles, of Cumhithercum Hall, has begun a three-volumed novel, to be entitled "Kilburne, or the Pirate of the East." Jack Shepherd will be nothing to it, and Lever's novels a joke. The fashionable man on change will speculate with the audacity and without the success of the Railway King. He will volunteer into foreign armies under assumed names, and engage in bloody battles. He will appear as a Rebel chief, as an officer in the convoy trade, and as a pirate, Jack of all trades and master of none. There will be a drop at the last scene, and an unhappy Colonel, on his way to join the forces in the North, will turn up, to witness the results of neglected education and uncultivated *morals*, as exemplified in the character of HIS SON. You had better order a few copies at once, as the sale of the book will beat that of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and being founded on fact, it will require no KEY. Dutch John, Fukhee Bill, and John, alias Ali the Malay, were all formerly in the employ of W. Davidson & Co., Ningpo.

A boy in the employ of Jim Crow, the comprador, was drowned in the canal near the east gate on Sunday, 12th. Two transports are reported to have arrived. One, the *Vulcan*, contains ammunition, which is now landing; the other, two French gunboats, to be put together here.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Col. Neale, Secty. of Legation, Commander-in-Chief.
R. J. Forrest, Esq., A. D. C. and Interpreter.

Franco Swiss Section.

1st half-section.	*2d half-section.*
1 Meynard (Officer.)	14 Bovet (Officer)
2 Vaucher.	15 Lemaire.
3 Lougrette.	16 Lefevre.
4 Rettick.	17 Gravereure.
5 Guibert.	18 Gombert.
6 Strechor.	19 Ladrick.
7 Nachtriele.	20 Vrard.
8 Sandri.	21 Pirey.
9 Legrand.	22 Piquet.
10 Gosselin.	23 Borel.
11	24 Buissonnet (Officer).
12	25
13	26

Section 2. (North End).

1 Thorburn (1st Officer).	11 Thies.
2 Lauermann (2d Officer.)	12 Dana.
3 Bock.	13 Pomeroy.
4 Spetzler.	14 Limeber.
5 Schlosser.	15 Flowerdew.
6 Maclellan.	16 Maitland.
7 Underwood.	17 Hugemeyer.
8 Coysh.	18 Reuben.
9 Moffatt.	19 Paxton.
10 Leembruggen.	

Section 3.

1 Coutts (1st Officer)	12 Corns.
2 Woodward (2d Officer).	13 Rehden.
3 Woodward.	14 Josephs.
4 Latimer.	15 Drysdale.
5 Davison.	16 Waller.
6 Hamilton.	17 Lesser.
7 Mills.	18 Mackenzie.
8 Braga.	19 Panham.
9 Cushney.	20 Hodder.
10 Rivers.	21 Cock.
11 Maltby.	

Section 4.

1 Dent (1st Officer)	11 Innes.
2 Ashton (2d Officer)	12 Robison.
3 Loureiro.	13 White.
4 Hanna.	14 Wild.
5 Elliott.	15 Layers.
6 Hollingworth.	16 Dunlop.
7 Broadbent.	17 St. Croix.
8 Evans.	18
9 Bannatyne.	19
10 Ballance.	20

Section 5.

1 Blain. (1st Officer.)	11 Krayer.
2 Fearon. (2d Officer.)	12 Hayes.
3 Smith, H.	13 Laidlaw.
4 Rayner.	14 Reimer.
5 Howard.	15 Godfrey.
6 Smith, J.	16
7 Gordon	17
8 Vail.	18
9 Schwabe.	19
10 Gordon, W. G.	20

Section 6.

1 How (1st Officer).	11 Broom.
2 Wyndham (2d Officer).	12 Bickham.
3 Groom.	13 Howell.
4 Cowie.	14 Christison.
5 May.	15
6 Lord.	16
7 Barton.	17
8 Jones.	18
9 Maclean.	19
10 O'Callaghan.	20

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735—Humboldt's Letters to Von Ense.
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1965—Cousin Stella, 3 vols.
1966—The first born, by author of "My Lady," 3 vols.
1967—The Dennes of Daundelyonn, 3 vols.
1968—Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope, [3 vols.
1969—Sir Rohans Ghost, 1 vol.
1970—A lady in her Own right, by Westland Marston.
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2384—"Stonehenge" on The Dog. [ing Rifle.
2385— do. The Shot Gun and Sport-
2386— do. British Rural Sports.
2387— do. The Greyhound.
2388—Wild Sports in India, by Capt. Shakespear.
2389—Friends for the fireside.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 11	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Chusan	Aug —		
.. 11	Saginaw	U S str.	456	J. F. Schenck	Gulf of Pecheli	.. 7		
.. 12	Pleiades	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Liverpool	Mar 31	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 12	Rosa Dronhet	Fr. ship	475	Morin	Bordeaux	Apr 7	Sundries	Meynard, Cousin & Cie
.. 13	Scotland	B. str.	759	Bell	Gulf of Pecheli	Aug —		Chartered by H M Govt
.. 14	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	.. 6	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 14	Thunder	B. str.	700		Gulf of Pecheli	.. —		Chartered by H M Govt
.. 14	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	do	.. —		Chartd. by H I M Govt
.. 16	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Kanagawa	.. —	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 16	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 12	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 17	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Cloete	Hongkong*	.. 13	do	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 11	Oriental	B. bark	500	Macey	Swatow	Peas, &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 11	Leonie	Fr. sh.	437	Lebesque	Chefoo		H I M Government
.. 11	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	do	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Emma	B. schr	110	Woodeman	Ningpo	Peas, &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 11	Nera	B. schr	133	Waller	do	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 12	William Mitchell	B. ship	610	Riddock	Swatow	Sundries	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 12	Emperor	B. bark	337	Hedson	Chefoo		H I M Government
.. 12	Sultan	A. ship		Berry	do		H I M Government
.. 13	Progressive Age	A. brig	296	Holmes	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Amiral Baudin	Fr. sh	502	Le Forestier	Chefoo		Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 15	Mary R. Mitford	B. bark	519	Leadley	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	Fama Filipina	Sp. sh.	800	Ganen	Chefoo		Wm. Pustau and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Anglo-Saxon	July 20	B. ship	765	Laird	Wm. Hargreaves............	Amoy	
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	
Auguste & Meline	July 29	Bre. bk	304	Harten	Siemssen and Co............		
Avalanche	July 23	B. ship	692	Stott	Chartered by H I M Government	*Unknown*	cld 15th
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Cadiz	Aug 17	B. str.	481	Cloete	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Cambria	Aug 5	B. ship	499	Frazer	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Carin	June 19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	Aug 2	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	18th inst
Charlotte Ann	July 21	B. bark	435	Good	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	cld 16th
Charmer	June 13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Clovis	June 15	Fr. sh	674	Lambarine	Vaucher, Frères	Swatow	cld 16th
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Hailing	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	Early
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Eglé	July 27	Fr. bk	440	Carbonel	Vaucher, Frères	Fuchau	Imdt.
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	434	Janus	Vaucher, Frères		
Formosa	July 28	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	cld 17th
Friendship	July 31	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
G. B. Carr	June 25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	568	Sissul	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Hongkong	Early
Granada	Aug 10	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	Siemssen and Co............	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt
Greta	Aug 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	20th inst
Gustaf	June 21	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Hellespont	Aug 14	B. str	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Frazar and Co...............		
Ida	June 24	Rus. bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Imogen	Aug 3	B. brig	195	Buxey	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Julie	July 30	Bre. bk	372	Burhorn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 16th
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady F. Hastings	Aug 7	B. bark	659	German	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Lochlomond	Aug 2	B. ship	533	Morrison	Turner and Co...............		
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Swatow	Imdt.
Maria	Aug 8	Por. str	95	Sullivan	Gilman and Co		
Marmora	Aug 16	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co		
Matanzas	Aug 3	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co		
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1366		H I M Government		
Melbourne	Aug 7	Ha. bk	372	Tessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	July 24	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Moneka	July 21	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mountain Wave	Aug 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nabob	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves............	Swatow	
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Omar Pascha	July 31	B. bark	398	Perkins	Order		
Palembang	Aug 2	B. bark	549	Morrison	A. R. Tilby		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pleiades	Aug 12	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Frazar and Co...............		
Prins Hendrik	July 11	Du. bk	340	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Hongkong	cld 17th
Pursuit	Aug 3	A. bark	603	Sanford	Olyphant and Co............	Kanagawa	
Reinhardt	Aug 5	Brer sh	637	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocko	Frazar and Co...............		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Rosa Dronhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475	Morin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
San Francisco	Aug 10	Ha. bk	404	Störtebecker	Siemssen and Co............		
Sea Witch	Aug 3	B. bark	373	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co....	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Senator	July 13	S.O. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Stad Enschade	July 31	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Wetmore, Williams and Co...	Swatow	Early
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hatchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	Amoy	Early
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filbeul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Repairing*	
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship			Order		
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co...............		
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 6	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	H I M Government		
Yang-tsze	Aug 16	A. str	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hkong v. Ning.	20th inst
Zingari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrne	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ningpo	21st inst

[73 *Merchant Vsls.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Scotland (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	759	..	Kendall	..
Thunder (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	700	..	....	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James F Schenck	105
Nyaisnick	H I R M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Solivanoff..............	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Thor, 12th Mar.; Beemah, 26th Apr.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do; Florence, 23d do.; and Sir Isaac Newton, 31st do.

Liverpool—Ocean Gem, 20th Mar.; Queen of May, 14th Apr.; Kate Carnie, and Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Aerolite, 1st June; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th do.; and Spiridion, 9th do.

Cardiff—Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Magnolia, 22d Apr.; Afilea, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; Gharra, 22d do.; and Merse, 31st do.

Gravesend—Wynaud, 21st Apr. *Newcastle*—Eva, 3d Apr. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Standard, 7th Apr.; and Cleveland.

Bourdeaux—Rosa Droutet, 20th Jan. *Toulon*—Pomone, 15th Mar.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	....	7	13	6	5	3 & 21	21	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	....	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	....	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		21	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA. Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
................1844-45,..................	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
................1845-46,..................	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
................1846-47,..................	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
................1847-48,..................	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
................1848-49,..................	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
................1849-50,..................	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
................1850-51,..................	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
................1851-52,..................	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
................1852-53,..................	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
................1853-54,..................	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
................1854-55,..................	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
................1855-56,..................	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,964	57,463
................1856-57,..................	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
................1857-58,..................	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
................1858-59,..................	....	....	39,135,939	85,970
................1859-60,..................	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
....1847-48,....	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
....1848-49,....	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,237	2,370,075	2,986,332	85
....1849-50,....	....	....	13,867,495	13,162	1,618,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
....1850-51,....	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	2,751,399	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
....1851-52,....	....	....	31,225,000	20,337	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
....1852-53,....	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
....1853-54,....	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
....1854-55,....	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
....1855-56,....	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,148
....1856-57,....	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,323	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,647
....1857-58,....	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,602
....1858-59,....	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
....1859-60,....	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1859, *to 30th June,* 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES.	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE, ...	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,..................................	240	....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July,* 1860, *to date,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	TOTAL bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str., ...	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str., ...	450	......do......	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee, ...	764	.. London ..	32	......	5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str., ...	481	.. Hongkong ..	1,864	168	8	2,040	......	......	1

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods pieces
......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*....................	761	London, ...	314,281	110,356	59,107	....	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	....	....	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	TOTAL Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	TOTAL Green lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London.* SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW WORK BY THE KAN WANG—*Continued.*

IMITATION OF LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS.

(Fah fah.)

N.B. Here is meant the imitation by China of the good institutions of foreign countries.

As to the imitation of good laws and institutions, it is very important for the social condition and morality of the nation. In regard to the constant virtues and human relations, and all individual and social duties, there should be instruction and a rule established which men may follow. The multitude must have a centre at which to aim, and a recognized rule by which to act. To prevent the growth of vice, and accomplish a great moral amelioration in the state of the people, there must be both instruction and such institutions that will promote its success.

Among the most useful institutions are a universal post office for conveying official dispatches and letters between all cities and towns, and a newspaper office, to receive expressions of public opinion from all quarters, and convey intelligence of the markets and all important events. This would aid the government in ruling, the scholar in acquiring knowledge, and the merchant in accommodating the supply of marketable articles to the demand. By public newspaper the laws are made more widely known, virtue more conspicuous, honour more nice. Public instruction in law, morality, and public honour, is thus greatly promoted by the public post-office and newspaper. When knowledge is diffused the law is more respected, and the benefits of government are more fully recognized. The people encourage each other in practising the social virtues, and advance rapidly in intellectual and moral capacities, while the public manners visibly change for the better.

While these methods, for aiding public morality, are good, they should be extensively diffused, perseveringly kept in use, and rigidly adhered to. There should be wise office-bearers to continue them in ensuing periods of years, and the people should adopt them as their own, widely transmit them, and not allow them to perish.

But he who establishes new laws or improvements should first himself make experiments and enquiries, and must be acquainted with the customs and religions of various countries. He must study both nations and man. He must become well acquainted with their institutions, and after digesting his knowledge well in his mind, he will be able to introduce such changes as will please men's minds, and not come into collision with their prejudices.

Lest there should be faults in the new institutions through lapse of time, there should be special regulations to provide for particular cases, and to point out the great principles that may be involved. Laws are fixed and yet not fixed. There are times when they depart from their fixedness, just as water which is naturally soft, and iron which is naturally hard, are liable to change. The changes to which laws are liable are regulated by the state of men's minds and surrounding circumstances. This renders the establishment of laws difficult, and the origination of errors easy.

On what basis then should laws be made? The substance of laws consists of principles of great importance, which are unchangeable. The form of laws consists of things which are subordinate, and which should be altered according to circumstances.

The man of mean spirit takes advantage of the omission of subordinate regulations to benefit himself, and does not blush to appeal for protection to the great principles of law.

But this can be guarded against by due care on the part of those who have the charge of administering the laws.

The sort of regulations requiring to be made what here follows will sufficiently exemplify.

OFFICERS FOR COLLECTING INTELLIGENCE.

In every province should be appointed officers for collecting intelligence. They should have rank without jurisdiction, possess high moral character, be superior to the arts of flattery, be uncontrolled by other officers, and in their turn exercise no jurisdiction over them. Their official acts must not be questioned by other officers. They should attend solely to the collection of intelligence, native and foreign. This should be communicated for the inspection of majesty. Thus traitors will tremble and hold to their duty, while the loyal and true will be pointed to as examples. Thoughts good and bad will become known, and judged accordingly. Goodness will prosper, and the empire be preserved in tranquillity.

THE MENTION OF THE DIVINE NAME NEED NOT BE AVOIDED.

(The custom of) avoiding the mention of a name (from respect to the person to whom it belongs, it,) can never be necessary, (to follow) in regard to the name of God.

The name of the Heavenly Father is (that of Him who is) greatest, most venerable, honourable, and good; most just, powerful, wise and true; most perfect and glorious, and possesses universal authority. Can there be harm in uttering his name? If used with a good design, as in discoursing on truth and religion, although it were repeated ten thousand times, its mention is in the way of praise, only it must not be used improperly, as in oaths and any profane language.

If the name were not for several hundred years permitted to be spoken, it would become forgotten by mankind.

Further, the name Jehovah is Jewish, and means *self-existent.* It includes in it the significations omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent, self-existent, most just, and benevolent.

God is truly existent. This is clear from observation of the natural world, and from the birth and teaching of Christ. For God is spoken of as Father, to denote that he embraces in himself all beings. Christ is called the Son, to indicate corporeal manifestation and verbal teaching. The Holy Spirit is the breath of God, and is also (as proceeding from God) a Son. Thus the Father and the Son are closely joined in one. For the Son, coming forth from the substance of the Father, how can they but be one?

Altogether then it appears that God is he who gives substance to substance, and form to form, causes heaven to be heaven, and earth to be earth, assigns beginning and end to all things, and is himself without beginning or end; has created all things, being himself uncreated; causes time to change all things, and is himself unchanged by time; influences nations, and is himself uninfluenced by them. He may be denominated the self-existent one. The Great Lord, the Heavenly Father, God, is one with the Redeemer of the world.

The Son proceeds from the Father, and the Son should therefore be regarded as the Father.

If the name of God be avoided, this doctrine (of the Trinity of Persons) cannot be made plain.*

TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

In regard to foreigners, those who are skilled in useful and ingenious arts, and the laws and institutions of whose countries are comprehensive and profound, should first be permitted to trade with China. But foreigners should not be allowed at their own arbitrary choice to enter the country, lest the people should take alarm at the sight of strangers, and trouble should arise. Only missionaries, and other teachers of religion, with instructors in skilful arts, should enter the country to teach the people, if they can present any memorial, stating what benefits would accrue to the empire from their residence in it. But they must not speak ill of the laws of the land.

ENGLAND.

England, called by many the redhaired nation, commenced its history 2,000 years ago. At present it is a most powerful country. This is on account of its good laws. The inhabitants are strong in mind and body, and very proud. They are naturally averse to being in subjection to any one. In speaking with them personally or by writing, the words chau hwei, "communication," may be used, and any terms indicative of amity, friendship, and kindly intercourse. All such expressions as the following should be avoided:—

Wan kwoh lai ch'iau, *the ten thousand kingdoms come to pay respect,*

Si i pin fuh, *the barbarians of the four regions come submissively as guests.*

I tih jung man, *the* (eastern) *barbarians, the* (northern) *enemies, the* (western) *jung, and the* (southern) *man.*

Also the use of the words, "son of a devil," with such like contemptuous terms, should be given up.

Words like these, which express contempt and dislike for others, are the work of a slanderous tongue. They do not express the truth of things, and on the other hand entail harm on the slanderers.

Even in reference to neighbouring countries, like Siam, Cochin-China, Japan and Louchoo, which are comparatively weak, the use of such language is not willingly endured. It is natural to men, although in an humble position, to be reluctant to remain in such a position. If they are in subjection, it is because they are forced to be so. The sentiment they have is not that of loyal faithful subjects. If men are to be made to feel loyal attachment, it cannot be done by force, but must be effected by reforms in the government internally, and an external adherence to good faith and integrity. This doctrine is long, broad, and deep.

Here follow the names of nine English missionaries at Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, whom the author mentions as his friends.

AMERICA.

The nation of "the flowery flag," or America, is polished, well ordered, and rich. Although powerful, it does not invade other kingdoms. In this country, gold and silver abound in the mountains in some regions, and natives of other countries are invited to come and take part in collecting it.

The mode of government, manner of choosing officers by ballot, and the great abundance of charitable institutions, are briefly described, and it is stated that there are no beggars in the United States. The names of seven missionaries, known to the writer as friends, while at Canton and Shanghai, are then mentioned.

He then alludes to the English colonies in North America as originating the United States' Republic, and the subsequent separation from the mother country. "The two nations agree," he says, "in the profession of Christianity and the worship of God, but the faithfulness and moral deportment of the Americans are conspicuous, while the English are noted for their intellectual power and national strength." The reason of this difference is that the Americans have a country that is rich and complete in itself, and their own laws and customs are perpetually observed. But the English have a heavy expenditure, and are compelled to seek for aid beyond their own limits. This increases their intellectual development.

GERMANY.

In his notice of this country the author describes the people as living in great harmony, though divided into a large number of states. He mentions the names of several of his friends, missionaries resident at Canton, and speaks of Luther as the great champion of protestantism, (pien cheng kiau).

SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY.

The writer praises the primitive manners and honest piety of these countries, as he had done those of Germany. He appears to mention them partly with the object of introducing an allusion to his friend, Rev. T. Hamberg, who baptised him, and soon afterwards died. He mentions the converts of this respected missionary as consisting chiefly of Hakkas, the tribe to which the author, and his cousin, the Insurgent chief, both belong. The converts referred to, he states reside at Sin ngan, a town in the neighbourhood of Canton, on the mainland, opposite to Hongkong.

FRANCE.

The author describes France as a very powerful Catholic nation. The people are remarkable for their ingenuity in the arts, which have chiefly derived their origin from natives of that country. They are on terms of alliance with the English.

TURKEY.

In the south-east portion of this country was the ancient Judea. In the north-west, Russia is its neighbour. Through the opposition of the inhabitants to Christianity they have failed to prosper. Russia invaded their territories in 1857, and they were saved only by the assistance of England and France. This country is the birthplace of the Heavenly Brother. At some future time it must become converted to faith in Christ, for in the New Testament it is said,—"that when the ten thousand nations have believed, Israel will be ashamed."

The Jews on account of their unbelief, forty years after the ascension of Jesus Christ, suffered divine punishment, and were driven into all lands. The Christians at that time were also compelled to flee from the Holy Land. At present among all nations there are many Jews, who remain as evidence of what formerly occurred, by the special arrangement of the providence of the Heavenly Father.

* Several alterations, were made in this book, particularly in the theological part, by the Tien wang. The whole of this passage on not avoiding the name of God was introduced because he thought that the name of God should not be publicly mentioned. So said the author to the missionaries who recently visited him at Suchau.

In China, at the city of Kai-fung, in the province of Honan, there are Jews now residing. They belong to the district of Tsiang fu, and have Hebrew books written on sheepskin. But from the Sung dynasty till the present time, through the length of intervening time, they have gradually decayed, till they have lost the knowledge of their own written character, and now practise their rites without understanding them. If asked why they maintain this religion, they reply in expectation of the appearance of the Messiah. It is so with the Jews in all countries, for they do not believe that the Saviour has already been born eighteen hundred and thirty-nine years ago.

RUSSIA.

In his brief description of this country, the author alludes to Peter the Great as having originated the modern greatness of his country, especially by the acquaintance he obtained in early life with foreign arts and institutions.

PERSIA.

The inhabitants of this country worship the sun, avoid the flesh of dogs and swine, and believe in elves and Buddhas. Their native land is now possessed by other races, which does not trouble them nor render them ashamed. They seek riches, but not honour. They are therefore wanderers over the world. Just as modern China, long ruled by the Manchus, did not feel shame on account of it. Why so? Because each thought of his own interest, and combination was wanting.

SIAM.

This nation has recently entered into a treaty with England. The natives have learned to build steamers and square rigged vessels, with which they trade to distant countries. The nation is thus becoming rich and civilized.

JAPAN.

This nation has lately made a Treaty of Commerce with the United States. The artizans of this country are distinguished for their remarkable ingenuity, and they promise to become still more celebrated.

Buddhist Countries.

The Malays, the Hindoos, the natives of Singapore, of Tibet, Mongolia, and Manchuria, all follow the Buddhist religion, and have idols. Therefore these nations have decayed, and are of inferior rank among nations. The Manchus, although they conquered China and Mongolia, have not dared to give their name to these countries, not regarding them as really their own. The name of Manchuria therefore is of little note. That China could not from past times be at the head of the eastern nations, but has gradually lost influence and name, is greatly to be deplored.

Reflections on the preceding notices.

From the present state of foreign countries it is clear that in communicating instruction in morality, and in promoting national progress, there must first be wise lawgivers and administrators to set on foot great principles and laws. Then there must be wise officers to continue their work and extend their system, to cause increased skill in the cunning arts, to form new regulations according to circumstances, and carry out existing laws in a manner suitable to the change in the times. Thus the moral and social fabric will be saved for ever from destruction. If the people of China do not love themselves, but allow themselves to be made the prey of others, the heron and the oyster will renew their old fight, and the barbarian fisherman will find his advantage in their disagreement. They will then first become aware that when brethren fall out with brethren, and countrymen with countrymen, the stranger will insult them, and it will be too late for repentance. Now is the time for action. Why not seize it, and struggle for China? Why not be among the first to recognize the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Brother, with the social bonds and the principles of morality that they have appointed, and the T'ai p'ing empire, that it may continue for ten thousand times ten thousand years?

TWENTY-FIVE MEASURES OF REFORM RECOMMENDED.

1. *Newspapers. Vote by Ballot.*

Let all jurisdiction and authority emanate from one source, and the various steps intermediate between the source of authority and the people be justly and evenly arranged. Also, in the ascent from the people to the prince, there must be the intercommunication of kindly sympathy, without any obstruction or corrupt misuse of power.

To aid in these objects there is no method so good as to permit the sale of public newspapers, and to institute vote by ballot.

2. *Railways. Post-Office.*

In public conveyances for travelling that which is most needed is convenience and speed. If any one can build locomotive engines in the foreign manner, so as to be able to travel 7,000 or 8,000 li in twenty-four hours, he should be rewarded with the whole profit himself. When the time (of his patent) is expired, others should be allowed to follow his method. But should he be willing for the public to have the full benefit of his ingenuity, he must present a memorial to that effect, after which it may be allowed to any one to construct such machines on the same model; this condition being intended to prevent faults in construction.

Through the 21 provinces, there should be made 21 great roads, to be the arteries of public traffic for the whole empire; when they are all open for travelling, the commonwealth will be without trouble.

Between provincial cities, the roads should be thirty-five feet wide, (three chang); between capitals of departments one sixth less, and between district cities and towns, one-third less, and so in proportion for villages and hamlets.

To repair these roads when necessary criminals should be employed.

Post-offices should be established at distances of 20 li (seven miles) from each other. When the inhabitants request it, they should be erected at the public expense, for the diffusion of intelligence generally among officers and people. The postage should be charged according to weight, at so much for every twenty li. Letters, &c, addressed to any one town or city, should be placed in a parcel together, and tied to the carriage, above or underneath, in a definite place, so that on arrival they may be at once delivered without needing to delay the engine more than a very short time. This promptness is rendered necessary by the speed of machines propelled by steam and atmospheric power, which easily pass over more than 3,000 or 4,000 li between morning and night. Should thieves attempt to run away, how can they escape from the net in which they will be involved?

3. *Steamers. Yellow River brought under control.*

Sea and river craft should be strong, convenient and swift. They may use as their propelling force, steam, muscular power, or wind. Let ingenious men be encouraged to build on improved models. Those who construct the best should be rewarded with the gains of their invention guaranteed by patent. At the expiry of the time the methods proposed may be imitated by the public. If they are willing for the public to have the full benefit of the invention, let a petition be presented in order that it may be publicly notified.

There are now steamers which in 24 hours travel more than 2,000 li, (700 miles). They are convenient for the merchant in transporting articles of merchandize, and for the government for military purposes, offensive and defensive, and also for capturing criminals. Great are the benefits they confer on a country.

If China should encourage improvements of this nature, the Yellow River may be made to open its sands and flow again to the ocean. Commerce on the Kiang and the Wei can be increased. Supplies can be early conveyed to the parts where they are most wanted. Thus famine from drought and from inundations can be provided against, the state protected, and peace and friendly intercourse be maintained with foreign nations. Such would be the benefits derived from this new power.

4. *Banks.*

If there be property possessed to the amount of a million taels more or less, let the deeds and documents which are the security for it be deposited in the public treasury. With these as a guarantee, let notes be issued to the nominal amount of a million and a half. The notes should be engraved with a minute and complex pattern, and stamped with the government seal. On all commercial transactions, whether they consist of an exchange of money and goods, or of money and paper, a profit should be allowed to the amount of three per cent. Let three or four rich men together be the responsible heads of the bank or one person only.

This will be very profitable to commercial men, and convenient for the literary class and the people, paper being an article very readily conveyed on the person.

If a man has ten thousand taels, no one need know it. Let him drop it in the river, he himself will be the only loser, it is a gain to the bank, where the money remains when its voucher is gone. Let the bearer of the voucher be attacked by thieves and have it taken from him, yet they do not easily become masters of the wealth it represents.

5. *Patents for Inventions.*

Those who are the authors of useful and ingenious inventions, should be protected in the right to derive pecuniary profit therefrom. To imitate their methods should be held criminal. If any person while imitating the invention of another should himself make some remarkable improvement in it, the first inventor ought to be allowed to take possession of the said improvement, or receive into his employment the author of it.

For the invention of useful machines, a patent-right of five years should be allowed as a reward when they are small, and of ten years when they are large. If the benefit they confer on the public is really great, the term of years should be increased. Blame instead of punishment should be awarded for inventions of no practical benefit. When the term of years is completed, all inventions should be considered the property of the public.

6. *Discovery of Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.*

Should gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, coal, salt, amber, pearl oysters, crystal, and any precious stones be found by any person, he should present a petition announcing it, and be rewarded with the title of Tsung ling. He may invite others to assist him in collecting, and out of the whole amount collected, he should appropriate for his own use two parts in ten, the government should have another two parts, and those who collect the produce the remaining six parts.

The amount of valuable articles collected will vary according to circumstances, and regulations must be made specially to meet the requirements of each case.

J. E.

COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

In a memorial recently addressed to the Board of Trade (and published in the *Money Market Review* of June 9), Mr. W. F. Spackman, jun., furnishes the following recapitulation of the losses—amounting to an aggregate of nearly four millions sterling—which have been sustained during the last three or four years through the inadequate system of audit of the accounts of public companies:

The Royal British Bank.—Stopped payment in 1856. The failure was caused by making advances to directors and others on improper and insufficient securities. Capital, 200,000*l.*; deposits, 540,000*l.*; on which 15*s.* in the pound has been returned; deficiency, 5*s.* in the pound, 135,000*l.*; total, 335,000*l.*

The Tipperary Bank.—Failure caused by the frauds of Sadleir. Accounts were wilfully falsified. Capital, 500,000*l.*; deposits, 700,000*l.*; total, 1,200,000*l.* I believe the whole has been lost.

The London and Eastern Bank.—In this case the notorious Colonel Waugh appropriated to himself an amount equal to the whole paid-up capital of the bank, and has since absconded and set his creditors at defiance. The loss exceeds 250,000*l.*

The Western Bank of Scotland.—Capital paid up, 1,500,000*l.*; deposits, 6,000,000*l.*; total, 7,500,000*l.* Every effort has been made to prevent a complete exposure of the affairs of this bank. I do not know if any return has been made to the depositors. At the lowest estimate, the entire paid-up capital has been lost—1,500,000*l.*

The Crystal Palace Company.—The frauds of Robson, committed by tampering with the transfer books, entailed a loss of 100,000*l.*

The Great Northern Railway Company.—Redpath's frauds, committed in a similar manner to Robson's. The auditors here were greatly at fault, as I understand that dividends were paid on a larger amount of stock than had been issued. Loss, 250,000*l.*

The Union Bank of London.—The frauds just discovered, committed by the head cashier, William George Pullinger, by means of a fictitious pass book, representing the account between the Union Bank and the Bank of England. The frauds are said to have extended over a period of five years, and, with a proper check in the audit, ought to have been detected in the first half-year. Loss, 263,070*l.* Total losses to the public, 3,898,070*l.*

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